

ZHIGAL'TSEVA, M.I., dotsent; TERFESHKO, L.I., assistant

The cicada Tibicen haematodes. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol.
7 no.9:19 S '62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Kishinevskiy universitet.
(Moldavia—Cicada—Extermination)

ZHIGAL'TSEVA, M. I.; TERESHKO, L. I.

Some data on the damaging effects of Auchenorrhyncha (Homoptera)
in the forests and orchards of the Moldavian S.S.R. Ent. oboz.
41 no.4:741-745 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Kafedra zoologii bespozvonochnykh Kishinevskogo gosudarst-
vennogo universiteta, Kishinev.

(Moldavia—Auchenorrhyncha)

(Moldavia—Forest insects)

(Moldavia—Fruit—Diseases and pests)

ZHIGAL'TSEVA, M.I.; TERESHKO, L.I.

Cicads as dangerous orchard pests. Priroda 54 no.10:62-65 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Kishinevskiy universitet.

TERESHKO, N.

Renown in their own right. Metallurg 7 no.1:36 Ja '62.

(MIRA 15:1)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Magnitogorsk--Metallurgical plants)

TERESHKO, Yu.D.; KOSACH, V.D.

Mercury slip ring. Izm. tskh. no.5:15, My'64 (MIRA 1787)

Te K = 5/10/77
KIRILLOV, Ivan Ivanovich, prof.; YABLONIK, Rakhmiyel' Mordukhovich; KARTSEV, Lev Vasil'yevich; GOGOLEV, Ivan Grigor'yevich; KUZ'MICHEV, Ryurik Vladimirovich; KHUTSKIY, Gennadiy Ivanovich; D'YAKONOV, Rostislav Ivanovich; PSHENICHNYI, Victor Dmitriyevich; TERNESHKOV, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; SHUBENKO, L.A., retsenzent; GERASIMOVA, D.S., tekhn. red.

[Aerodynamics of the blading of steam and gas turbines] Aerodina-
mika protechnoi oshasti parovykh i gazovykh turbin. Pod red. I.I.
Kirillova. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-
ry, 1958. 246 p. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Bryanskiy institut transportnogo mashinostroyeniya (for Kirillov).
2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk USSR (for Shubenko).
(Tabromachines--Aerodynamics)

30284

S/096/61/000/012/001/003
E194/E155

24.2120

AUTHORS: Kirillov, I.I., Doctor of Technical Sciences, and
Tereshkov, A.A., Engineer

TITLE: Turbine stage having guide channels with flat walls

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, no. 12, 1961, 45-51

TEXT: A turbine stage in which the surfaces bounding the guide vanes are cylindrical has the disadvantage of relatively high energy loss at the stage roots because of flow over a curved surface, and leakage of working substance through the periphery of the open axial gap. Stages of this type are termed cylindrical. Other stages which have long been used have the guide vane ducts bounded at the root and periphery by flat surfaces, usually produced by straight milling of the blades. These will be termed flat-ended stages; the flow in them is guided by the flat ends of the blades and so their characteristics differ from those of cylindrical stages. For example, in theory one would expect a constant degree of reaction along the blade radius. Work was undertaken at the Bryanskiy institut transportnogo mashinostroyeniya (Bryansk Institute of Transport Engineering) (BITM) to compare the

Card 1/1

X

30234

Turbine stage having guide channels ...

S/096/61/000/012/001/003
E194/E155

characteristics of cylindrical and flat-ended stages, with blades of medium height. The stages are illustrated diagrammatically in Fig.1, where the uppermost diagram (a) shows the flow path, which was used in all cases. The diagram b shows a model 2 guide vane and the diagram c gives two views of the model 2 guide-blade arrangement. Model 1 was a cylindrical stage, not illustrated, in which the top and bottom of the guide vanes were cylindrical, whilst, as will be seen from the diagram, in model 2 the guide blades had plane-parallel ends. All the models used the same rotor with strip shrouding. Both models used the same blade profile. The tests were made on a single-stage air turbine with conditions of $M_{c1} \approx 0.33$ and $Re_{c1} \approx 4.5 \times 10^5$. Each model was tested with several values of open axial clearance δ_1 in the range 0.5-5 mm, in order to assess the influence of the leakage of working substance through the peripheral axial gap. Efficiency curves are given in Fig.2; the curves in Fig.2a relate to Model 1 and those in Fig.2b to Model 2. Fig.3 shows reaction curves at the root (ρ') and at the periphery (ρ) as functions of the velocity ratio u/C_0 for various values of clearance δ_1 . The dotted lines

Card 2/4

30284

Turbine stage having guide channels ... S/096/61/000/012/001/003
E194/E155

relate to Model 1 and the bold lines to Model 2. Model 1 has normal characteristics for an active type stage with untwisted blades. Model 2 has very different characteristics; the degree of reaction is almost constant over the height of the flow path, as would be expected from theoretical considerations. This is true over the whole range of speed and clearances studied. The degree of reaction on the mean radius of Model 2 was much less than for Model 1, particularly for small axial clearances. The efficiency curves for Model 2 are also very different from those for Model 1. In particular, the efficiency of Model 2 is higher, both when the clearance δ_1 is big and when it is small. Flow, pressure and speed measurements across the stages showed that the distribution was uneven in both models, but more even in Model 2 than in Model 1; the kinetic energy of discharge was also lower. With Model 2 the leakage of working substance through the open axial gap is lower, because of the reduced reaction at the peripheral section. Moreover, the degree of reaction at the mean section can be lower than with Model 1, and this has the usual advantages. There are 7 figures and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 3/8 4

30284

Turbine stage having guide channels ...

S/096/61/000/012/001/003
E194/E155

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskii institut
(Leningrad Polytechnical Institute)

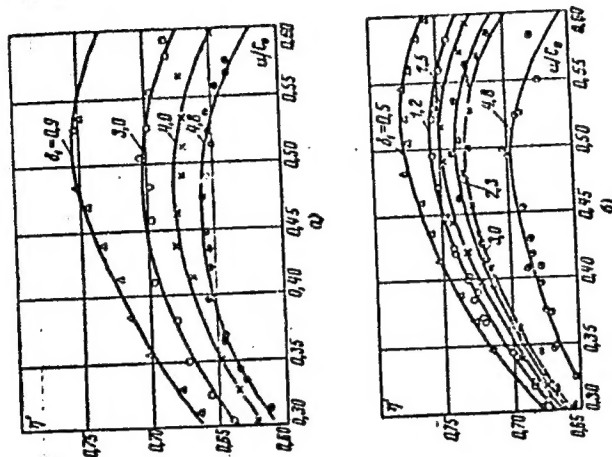


Fig. 2

Card 4/6

TERESHKOV, A.A., inzh.

Problem concerning the origination of a break at the base of
a turbine stage. Izv. v/s. ucheb. zav.; energ. 5 no.2:50-58
F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Bryanskiy institut transportnogo mashinostroyeniya.
Predstavlena kafedroy turbostroyeniya.
(Turbines)

BUGLAYEV, V.T., kand.tekhn.nauk; KLIMTSOV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;
TERESHKOV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Testing of a turbine stage with flexible banding. Izv.vys.ucheb.
zav.; energ. 8 no.12:98-101 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Bryanskly institut transportnogo mashinostroyeniya. Pred-
stavlena kafedroy teploekhniki. Submitted March 19, 1965.

TERESHKOV, D.K.

D-764 type ampere-hour meter. Ugol' 34 no.12:26-27 D '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Kombinat Stalimugol'.
(Electric meters) (Electric locomotives)

L 42032-55

... through a shaper and delay line. The output of one coincidence circuit is connected to the inputs of the modulus listing valves and register

MOROZOV, S.S.; POLYAKOV, S.S.; TERESHKOV, G.M.

Soils of the central Khanty-Mansi National Area. Pochvovedenie
no.12:18-28 D '61. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Khanty-Mansi National Area--Soils)

MAKOGON, I.Ye.; TELESNIKOV, P.I.

Semidry pressing of kaolin products. Ogneupory 26 no.1:8-10 '62.
(ИТА 14:2)

1. Belokamenskiy shamotnyy zavod.
(Kaolin) (Firebrick)

TERESHKOV, P.I.; SAZHIN, V.A.

Growth in the production and improvement in the quality of
refractory materials in the Ukrainian S.S.R. Met. i gornorud.
prom. no.4:55-57 J1-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Ukrainskiy sovet narodnogo khozyaystva.

BAN'KO, N.V., TERESHKOV, P.I.

Seminar on the economic aspects of the Ukrainian S.S.R. refractories industry. Ogneupory 29 no.7:332-333 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Ukrainskaya narodnokhozyaystvennaya vystavka (for Ban'ko).
2. Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva UkrSSR (for Tereshkov).

TEREKHONOV, A. A.

on the expansion of cooperative practices in the national
economy of the Ukrainian SSR. Uspukory 29 no.10:478-479
1964. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Ukrainshy: o sotsializmo khozyaystva.

L 29806-66 EWP(e)/ENT(=1/1) NR
 ACC NR: AP6020874 SOURCE CODE: UR/0383/66/000/001/0083/0089
 AUTHOR: Grechishkin, A. D.; Toreshkov, P. I.
 ORG: none
 TITLE: Seminar on increasing the service life of refractory articles and materials
 SOURCE: Metallurgicheskaya i gornorudnaya promyshlennost', no. 1, 1966, 88-89
 TOPIC TAGS: refractory product, hydration, magnesite, annealing, heat treating
 furnace, hydraulic device, metal press
 ABSTRACT: The authors report on a seminar held 12-16 October 1965 in Kiev by workers in the refractory and metallurgical industries with the participation of representatives of scientific research, design and educational institutes. The participants discussed the problems involved in improving the quality and increasing the service life of refractory materials used in the open hearth steel process. A great deal has been done recently in the Ukraine on improving techniques for manufacturing refractory articles and improving their quality, organizing the production of new forms of refractory materials and increasing the selection of articles produced. At the Nikitov Dolomite Combine a department has been put into operation for hydration of magnesite powders, a tube mill and two 1000-ton hydraulic presses have been installed, and the tunnel furnaces for high temperature annealing have been rebuilt. Improvements have
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L 29806-66

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also been made at the Zaporozhye Refractories Plant. The articles made by the Nikitov Dolomite Combine, the Zaporozhye Refractories Plant and the "Magnesit" plant are the best in the Soviet Union and as good as the magnesite-chromite articles put out in the United States and England. At the Chasovyyar Refractories Combine, two 1500-ton hydraulic presses have been installed, and other improvements have been made in equipment and organization. The participants at the seminar worked out recommendations for improving the technology of refractory manufacturing, organizing the production of better refractory materials, improving the conditions for operational use of these articles and also made resolutions for further research, design and experimental work on increasing the service life of refractory materials. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 13 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 FV

TERESHKOVA, O.D.

Conference on the problem of producing high-strength
refractory materials for oxygen-blown converters. Met. i
gornorud. prom. no.3:85-86 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:11)

TERESHKOVA, S.M.

Method of keeping time devised by the All-Union Scientific
Research Institute of Metrology and comparison of this method
with that of International Time Bureau. Trudy VNIIM no.3:15-42
'48. (MIRA 11:11)

(Time Measurements)

TERESHKOVA, Valentina , Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuz, letchik-kosmonavt
SSSR.

[Fly to the sixth ocean like a gull] "Chaikoi" lechu v
shestoi okean. Moskva, Izd-vo "Krasnaia zvezda," 1963.
29 p. (Biblioteshka "Krasnoi zvezdy," no.15 (123))
(MIRA 17:2)

SEMEYOV, A.I., otv.red.; FILIPPOV, Yu.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.;
 BASHLAVIN, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; VOYNOVA, V.V., red.; GURARI,
 Ye.L., kand.ekonom.nauk, red.; GUREVICH, I.V., red.; ZHIV, I.S., red.;
 ZARUTSKAYA, I.P., red.; ZASLAVSKIY, I.I., red.; KOZLOV, F.M., red.;
 NIKISHOV, M.I., kand.geograf.nauk, red.; SADCHIKOV, S.F., red.;
 TIKHOMIROV, D.I., red.; TUTOCHKINA, V.A., red.; BALANTSEVA, I.A., red.
 kart; BOGDANOVA, L.A., red.kart; BOCHAROVA, I.L., red.kart; VENEVTSEVA,
 G.P., red.kart; VOLKOVA, A.P., red.kart; GOSTEVA, N.A., red.kart;
 YEFIMOVA, G.N., red.kart; ZHIV, D.I., red.kart; KRAVCHENKO, A.V., red.
 kart; KUBRIKOVA, N.S., red.kart; KUZNETSOVA, N.A., red.kart; KURSAKOVA,
 I.V., red.kart; LOBZOVA, N.A., red.kart; MERTSALOVA, L.M., red.kart;
 MOSTMAN, S.L., red.kart; PANFILOVA, M.V., red.kart; SEMENOVA, V.D.,
 red.kart; SMIRNOVA, T.N., red.kart; TERESHKOVA, V.S., red.kart;
 FEDOROVSKAYA, G.P., red.kart; FETISOVA, N.P., red.kart; FIL'GUS, Z.Kh.,
 red.kart; SHAPIRO, Ye.M., red.kart; SHISHKIN, Ye.A., red.kart; YASHU-
 NICHKINA, Ye.G., red.kart. V razrabotke kart prinimali uchastiye:
 ALISOV, B.A., prof.; BERZINA, M.Ya.; VASILEVSKIY, L.I.; GAVRILOVA,
 S.A., kand.geograf.nauk; GINZBURG, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; DOBOSHINSKAYA,
 I.B.; YEVSTIGHUYEVA, A.I.; LAVRENKO, Ye.M., prof.; LOZINOVA, V.M., kand.
 tekhn.nauk; MILANOVSKIY, Ye.Ye., kand.geologo-mineral.nauk; MIKHAYLOV,
 A.A., prof.; MYSHKIN, Ye.P.; PUZANOVA, V.F., kand.geograf.nauk;
 (Continued on next card)

SEMENOV, A.I.---(continued) Card 2.

ROZOV, N.N., prof.; SMIRNOV, D.I.; TARASOV, A.P.; TROFIMOVSKAYA, Ye.A., kand.geograf.nauk; TUGOLESOV, D.A., kand.geologo-mineral.nauk. ZININ, I.F., tekhn.red.

[Geographical atlas for secondary school teachers] Geograficheski atlas; dlia uchitelei srednei shkoly. Izd.2. Moskva, Glav.upr. geodezii i kartografii MVD SSSR, 1959. 191 p. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Predstavitel' Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta metodov obucheniya Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR (for Zaslavskiy).
2. Predstavitel' Upravleniya shkol Ministerstva prosvyashcheniya RSFSR (for Tutochkina). 3. Chleny-korrespondenty AN SSSR (for Lavrenko, Mikhaylov).

(Maps)

KOLBETSKAYA, M.A.; TERESHKOVA, V.V., letchik-kosmonavt, Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuz

From the 6th Congress of Trade Unions of the Workers of the Light and
Textile Industry. Tekst.prom. 23 no.11:1-8 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Pradsedatel' TSentral'nogo komiteta profsoyuza rabochikh legkoy i
tekstil'noy promyshlennosti.

BYKOVSKIY, V.F., kosmonavt; TERESHKOVA, V.V., kosmonavt

Concise diary of the flight of astronauts V.F.Bykovskii and V.V.
Tereshkova. Priroda 52 no.7:11-13 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Astronauts)

L 1883-66 FSS-2/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3/ERC(k)-2/FCC/EWA(d)
 ACCESSION NR: AT5023563

IT/CS/GI
 UR/0000/65/000/000/0062/0061

AUTHOR: Rozenberg, G. V.; Tereshkova, V. V.

TITLE: The stratospheric aerosol as measured from a spaceship

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po fizike kosmicheskogo prostranstva. Moscow, 1965. Issledovaniya kosmicheskogo prostranstva (Space research); trudy konferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 61

TOPIC TAGS: aerosol, stratosphere, stratospheric aerosol, natural aerosol

ABSTRACT: The authors describe black and white motion pictures taken from "Vostok-6" showing about 500 km of the edge of the earth with its twilight aureole. The film was photographed from the shadow region on the Atlantic side with the terminator stretching across the southern tip of Africa. The photographs clearly show two bands of low brightness which indicate that there are two sharply defined, high-turbidity layers in the atmosphere. Photometric analysis shows that the first thin aerosol layer is at an altitude of 11.5 ± 1 km. The second layer is thicker and has a maximum at an altitude of 19.5 ± 1 km with a halfwidth of 5 km and a scattering coefficient $\sigma = 5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ km}^{-1}$. The results are compared with data from direct and indirect measurements (aircraft and balloon) of the aerosol concentration in the stratosphere.

Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NF: AT5023563

and permitted determination of the chemical composition of the aerosols. The data obtained from the spaceship coincide with those obtained from aircraft, the aerosol concentration in both cases being determined with an accuracy of one order of magnitude. The volumetric concentration was larger by one order of magnitude than shown by aircraft measurements because hygroscopic aerosol particles in the stratosphere have a water or ice coating. The results indicate that the high-altitude aerosol layer is a source of condensation nuclei during the formation of nacreous clouds. The quantitative characteristics of the aerosol layer must be determined more accurately, especially the nature of its horizontal nonuniformity. [14]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Sep65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4/11

Card 2/2

Terezhkovich, A.S.

SOLOKHOUTS, M.I., inshener; TEREZHKOVICH, A.S.

Problems in creep testing methods. Trudy TSNIITMASH 45:
163-172 '52. (MLRA 9:2)
(Creep of metals) (Steel--Testing)

SOLOMONS, M.I.; TERESHKOVICH, A.S.

Certain problems in the methods of testing creep. Trudy Sem.po
proch.det.mash. 1 no.2:67-77 '53. (MLR 7:1)
(Creep of metals)

MATVEYEV, S.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; FEDORTSOV-LUTIKOV, G.P.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TERESHKOVICH, A.S., inzhener.

Investigation of the heat-resisting properties of the second
experimental casting of austenite steel. [Trudy] TSHIITMASH 71:
139-148 '55. (MLRA 9:8)

(Steel castings--Testing)

FEDORTSOV-LUTIKOV, G.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TERESHKOVICH, A.S.,
inzhener.

Investigation of austenite steel of ten industrial smelts. [Trudy]
TSNIITMASH 71:149-163 '55. (MLRA 9:8)
(Steel--Testing)

SOV/137-57-11-22440

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 11, p 260 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Nikitina, L.P., Tereshkovich, A.S.

TITLE: Austenitic Steel for Large Cast Turbine Parts (Austenitnaya stal' dlya krupnykh litykh detaley turbin)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Ispytaniya i svoystva zharoprochn. materialov.
Moscow, Mashgiz, 1957, pp 105-129 - # 79

ABSTRACT: An investigation is made of the structure, the mechanical properties (σ_b , $\sigma_{0.2}$, δ , ψ , a_k) at room and elevated temperatures (up to 800°C), creep strength, and stress-rupture characteristics, and of the influence of long-term aging at 650-900°C on the mechanical properties and also on the corrosion-erosion resistance in gaseous medium of a cast Cr-Ni austenitic steel of the 15-15-3 Co type, with small additions of W, Mo, and Ti. In the cast condition, the macroscopic structure of the steel consisted of an exterior zone of columnar crystals and an interior zone of equiaxed crystals. Heating of the steel at 1300°C leads to dissolution of the excess phases in γ -solid solution, accompanied by diminution in hardness and a sharp

Card 1/2

SOV/137-57-11-22440

Austenitic Steel for Large Cast Turbine Parts

rise in a_k . Further rise in temperature results in a drop in a_k and a rise in hardness. The strength characteristics of cast steel are little dependent upon the direction in which the specimens are cut off. σ_b and $\sigma_{0.2}$ decline slowly in the 580-750° temperature interval with simultaneous rise in δ and ψ and maintenance of a_k . As a temperature rises from 20 to 700°, E declines by 36%. The nominal creep strength at 650° and a 10⁻⁵%/hr creep rate exceeds 6 kg/mm². The steel has high ductile properties when tested for stress-rupture characteristics at 700 and 750°. Holding for 4500 to 10,000 hours at 650° has little effect upon a_k , the microstructure, the magnetic properties, and the phase composition of the steel. The steel possesses adequate corrosion resistance in atmospheric and gaseous mediums at 650°. 15-15-3 Co steel is suited to the manufacture of cast-turbine parts working at temperatures of up to 650°.

M.Sh.

Card 2/2

FEDORTSOV-LUTIKOV, G.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; GRIBOYEDOVA, T.S., inzh.;
TERESHKOVICH, A.S., inzh.; SOLOMOUTS, M.I., inzh.; LEVITSKIY,
D.N., kand.tekh.nauk

Cast austenite steels for stationary steam and gas tur-
bines. [Trudy] TSNIITMASH 100:183-191 '59.

(MIRA 13:7)

(Steel castings) (Turbines)

18.1151

23887
S/590/61/101/000/013/015
D217/D305

AUTHORS: Mirkin, I.L., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor
and Tereshkovich, A.S., Engineer

TITLE: Properties of cast austenitic steels with carbide
and mixed strengthening

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy insti-
tut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya. [Trudy], v. 101,
1961. Issledovaniye novykh zharoprochnykh splavov
dlya energetiki, 192 - 204

TEXT: This paper is concerned with developing and investigating
alloys for cast components of gas turbine bodies, working at 700°. Four Fe-base alloys, containing 16 % Cr and 25 % Ni, with W, Nb and Ti as strengthening elements, were studied. Production of two types of strengthening phase, carbide and intermetallic, was aimed at. Formation of the secondary carbide phase was ensured by the relatively high C content of the alloys (0.25 - 0.50 %). For the same reason, the Nb (or Ti) content was chosen such that its ratio

Card 1/4

26887

S/590/61/101/000/013/015

D217/D305

Properties of cast austenitic ...

to C should be less than stoichiometric for the cubic carbides TiC and NbC; only part of the carbon enters into the primary titanium and niobium carbides, the remainder being used up in the formation of the secondary carbide phase of the $Me_{23}C_6$ -type. In order to obtain mixed strengthening, more W was added to two alloys (6 % instead of 3 %). All alloys were melted in a basically lined high-frequency furnace at temperatures of 1640-1670°, using Al powder as a deoxidizer. According to the purpose of the alloys, two basic problems were studied: (1) Stability of structure and properties during long-term ageing and (2) Refractoriness. Alloy specimens were soaked at elevated temperatures for various lengths of time (from 3000 to 5000 hours), after which their hardness and impact resistance were tested, their microstructure studied and phase, chemical and X-ray structural analyses carried out. The X-ray structural analysis was carried out by N.A. Duel' and V.A. Smirnova under the supervision of S.A. Yuganova. The primary phases appear to go into solution when the specimens are electrolyzed anodically. The electrolytic deposit was chemically analyzed by

Card 2/4

28887

S/590/61/101/000/013/015

D217/D305

Properties of cast austenite ...

Z.S. Kirkevich. It was found that the strength-to-rupture of alloys containing 3 % W is lower than that of alloys containing 6 % W. The strength-to-rupture of alloys containing Nb is approximately the same as that of alloys containing Ti under identical conditions. The % elongation in long-term tensile testing (100-1500 hours) is high for all alloys (20 %). It is concluded that all alloys based on Fe-16 % Cr - 25 % Ni and containing 0.25 - 0.30 % C, are strengthened during tempering due to precipitation of Me_{23}

C6 and have practically identical hardnesses after tempering; their properties in long-term testing are close to those in short-term tensile testing. After prolonged ageing at 750°, the secondary AB_2 phase precipitates in alloys containing 6 % W; this is accompanied by a decrease in impact resistance, whereas in alloys containing 3 % W, in which even after ageing no other phases can be detected, the impact resistance remains practically unaltered. The higher strength-to-rupture of 6 % W alloys can be also associated with the precipitation of the Lawes phase in the later stages of ageing; this phase has a completely different crystal lattice and atomic

Card 3/4

Properties of cast austenite ...

28887
S/590/61/101/000/013/015
D217/D305

packing from that of the solid solution which renders its precipitation more difficult. The retarded precipitation of the AB₂ phase appears to be responsible for the strengthening of alloys under long-term testing conditions, and determines the strength-to-rupture values. There are 7 figures, 5 tables and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

X

Card 4/4

34516

S/659/61/007/000/003/044
D217/D303

18.1151

AUTHORS: Mirkin, I.L., Fantayeva, M.I., and Tereshevich, A.S.

TITLE: Influence of the type of strengthening phase on the properties of heat resistant alloys

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Issledovaniya po zharoprochnym splavam, v. 7, 1961, 20 - 28

TEXT: During 1958-59, an investigation of cast austenitic alloys based on 16 % Cr, 25 % Ni, 5. W. remainder Fe with various carbon contents, was carried out at TsNII TMASH. Various types of strengthening phases were produced by means of additional alloying, e.g. Me_{23}C_6 , γ' -phase, AB_2 . Certain other changes due to alloying with Ti, Al, Nb and Mo, do not bring about basic changes in the mechanical properties of the above solid solutions. In the quenched state, when the alloys consist of solid solutions with variable quantities of primary phase inclusions (TiC , TiN , NbC , AB_2), they possess a practically constant hardness and similar characteristics with respect to short-term fracture at 20°C . The different influences of

Card 1/3

Influence of the type of ...

S/659/61/007/000/003/044
D217/D303

the alloying elements manifest themselves clearly only in impact tests, especially when the primary precipitates form a network. A change in alloy composition within the limits investigated does not greatly influence the properties of solid solutions, and, therefore, any change in properties may be considered due to the various strengthening phases, and can be estimated. A difference in the behavior of alloys manifests itself on raising the temperature of short-term fracture testing. The most intense weakening occurs in the case of alloys containing carbide strengtheners (cubic carbides of the $Me_{23}C_6$ type). Alloys containing a $Ni_3(Ti, Al)$ type strengthening phase resist the action of temperature best. The high-temperature resistance in long-term testing is due to the AB_2 phase which precipitates during creep tests. The AB_2 phase particles do not coagulate. A particular characteristic of alloys strengthened by the AB_2 phase is their high plasticity in short-term as well as long-term tests at elevated temperatures. High-temperature resistant alloys should be strengthened by the precipitation of two phases at different stages of service: The rapidly precipitating phases $Me_{23}C_6$ and γ' and the slowly precipitating AB_2 . There are 6 figures, 1

Card 2/3

Influence of the type of ...

S/659/61/007/000/003/044
D217/D303

table and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: R.W. Guard and J.H. Westbrook, Trans. Met. Soc. AIME, October 1959.

Card 3/3

X

S/590/62/105/000/006/015
1031/1242

AUTHOR: Tereshkovich, A.S., Eng.

TITLE: Effect of size factor on the endurance limit of 15X1M1
(15Kh 1M 1F), 1X18H12T (1Kh 18N 12T) and (TsZh7)
steel specimens

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya. Trudy, v.105, 1962,
62-70

TEXT: The subject finds application in the construction of a mul-
tiple tensile test machine. The perlite steel 15X1M1 15Kh 1M 1F,
the austenitic steel 1X18H12T 1Kh 18N 12T and cast austenitic steel
TsZh7 were heat-treated and subjected to a creep-rupture
tension test. Fluctuations in the tensile strength for specimens
of 15X1M1 15Kh 1M 1F and 1X18H12T 1Kh 18N 12T steels of various
dimensions remain within a 1.0-1.7 kg/mm² limit which is normal
experimental error. Testing TsZh7 cast steel specimens of different

Card 1/2

S/590/62/105/000/006/015
I031/I242

Effect of size factor...

dimension gave results within $\pm 10\%$. Specimens for a multiple testing machine should have gauge length - 40 mm, circular cross-section - 7 mm, for cast steel, and 4 mm for forged materials. There are 10 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/2

S/590/62/105/000/010/015
I031/I242

AUTHORS: Runov, A.Ye., Eng. and Tereshkovich, A.S., Eng.
TITLE: Austenitic-ferritic steel for welded cast parts
of steam turbines and armature
SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya. Trudy.
v.105, 1962, 135-143

TEXT: High-temperature austenitic steels containing 16-25%
Cr and 8-15% Ni are susceptible to hot cracking during welding.
This can be overcome by the presence of free ferrite. The 4%Cr7
(TsZh7) and 4%Cr8 (TsZh8) austenitic-ferritic alloys were chosen
for study. Due to their brittle behavior these steels could not
have been used for restrained welded cast construction. Conven-

Card 1/2

S/590/62/105/000/010/015

I031/I242

Austempered-ferritic steel for...

tional austempering heat-treatment did not produce sufficient increase in ductility and impact strength. This was attained by the reduction of the chromium and tungsten content and the elimination of vanadium. Lowering of the ferrite-forming elements necessitated the reduction of the nickel content. Weldability of the new alloy marked Lj 15 (TsZh15) was checked on small specimens and on a full-size valve prototype. It was found that the tensile properties conform to technical requirements. Microstructure inspection showed that the tendency of the delta ferrite to transform to the brittle sigma phase is less than in the higher alloyed TsZh7 steel. There are 6 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/2

EE14

ACCESSION NR: AT4013941

S/2659/63/010/000/0149/0156

AUTHOR: Mirkin, I. L.; Zaletayeva, R. P.; Tereshkovich, A. S.

TITLE: Phase composition and properties of complex-alloyed austenitic steels

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Issledovaniya po zharoprochnym splavam, v. 10, 1963, 149-156

TOPIC TAGS: steel, austenite steel, complex alloyed austenite steel, alloy steel phase composition, alloy steel physical property, heat resistant steel

ABSTRACT: The austenitic heat-resistant steels used at the present time contain, as a rule, small quantities (up to 0.15%) of carbon. The most frequently used alloying elements are titanium, niobium and aluminum (up to 1%), and molybdenum and tungsten (2-3%). This article discusses the results of a study of two groups of austenitic steels with a basis of Fe + 16% Cr + 25% Ni plus a C content of either 0.25-0.30%, alloyed with 3-9% W, or up to 0.10% C, alloyed with an increased quantity of aluminum (up to 5%). All the investigations were made on cast metal after tempering from 1200C and drawing at 800C for 10 hours. The change in the phase composition of the alloys was determined by roentgenography. The results of a roentgenostructural analysis of electrolytically separated precipitations are discussed. The hypothesis is advanced that the solubility of tungsten in the solid

Card 1/3

EE 14

ACCESSION NR: AT4013941

solution of such alloys is lower than in similar alloys without manganese, and that the formation of the intermetallide Fe_2W , containing a large amount of tungsten, will be facilitated. As the tungsten content increased, there was an increase in the strength properties at normal and high temperatures, and a decrease in plastic characteristics and impact ductility. It was found, with reference to this first group of austenitic steels, that there is a change in the phase composition both in the initial state (the appearance, in addition to carbide Me_{23}C_6 , of double carbide $\text{M}^{\text{I}}\text{M}^{\text{II}}\text{C}$) as well as with aging (the earlier occurrence of the intermetallide AB_2). For the second group, the authors investigated the effect of aluminum on the process of the formation of intermetallide phases in austenitic steel of the following composition: 0.10% C, 14-16% Cr, 25-30% Ni. The aluminum concentration in the alloys varied from 1.5 to 5%. A study was made of the hardness, microstructure, mechanical properties and phase composition after tempering in a temperature range of 900-1300C. A magnetic analysis was also made which showed that the intermetallide Ni_3Al in steels with 1.5 and 3% Al has extremely low magnetic properties. In conclusion it was found that: 1) a change in the aluminum content in steel containing 15% Cr, 30% Ni and 50-55% Fe is accompanied by the formation of various types of strengthening phases. In a steel alloy containing up to 3% Al, the basic strengthening phase is γ (Ni_3Al), while in a 5% Al concentration, the excess phase is a complex intermetallide compound which is, apparently, a solid solution of NiAl and FeAl ; 2) this phase (NiAl , FeAl) per se,

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4013941

and also the steel in which it is the leading strengthening phase, differs substantially in its properties from steels containing up to 3% aluminum; 3) the specific properties of this phase call for the further investigation of high-aluminum steels in the development of new compositions of heat-resistant austenitic steels. "Changes in the phase composition during prolonged storage of the alloys at 750C were determined roentgenographically by Engineer M. O. Nesterova." Orig. art. has: 4 tables and 4 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIITMASH (Central Scientific Research Institute of Machinery)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 27Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AI 6005395

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/001/0151/0151

INVENTOR: Runov, A. Ye.; Sashchikhin, N. N.; Tereshkovich, A. S.; Fedortsov-Lutikov, G. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Heat-resistant steel, Class 18, No. 148085 ^{44,45,14} 75
E

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1966, 151

TOPIC TAGS: steel, heat resistant steel, chromium containing steel, nickel containing steel, niobium containing steel, tungsten containing steel

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a heat-resistant chromium—nickel—tungsten—niobium steel. To increase the steel heat resistance, castability, and weldability, its composition is set as follows: 0.08—0.12% C, 0.4—0.6% Si, 1.0—1.5% Mn, 15.0—16.5% Cr, 8.5—10.0% Ni, 3.0—4.0% W, 1.2% max Nb, 0.025% max S, and 0.03% max P. The ferrite content of the steel should not exceed 2—4% and should be controlled during the process of melting. 6 [ND]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 14Jul61/ ATD PRESS: 4/9/

Card 1/1 ^{SC}

SKARBE, O.K.; TERESHKEVICH, M.O.; SHELEKHOVA, T.S.

Effect of the nature of the cation on the mobility of
oxygen atoms of the anion in aqueous solutions. Part 1.
Zhur.fiz.khim. 34 no.7:1599-1601 J1 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Oxygen) (Alkali metal nitrates)

DON-YAKHIO, A.B., inzhener; TERESHKOVICH, S.A., inzhener.

The book "Electric power stations and transformer substations
for railroad transportation" by M.V. Rogali-Levitskii,
A.I.A. Riabkov. Reviewed by A.B. Don-Iakhio, S.A. Tereshkovich.
Elektrichestvo no.7:96 J1 '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Transtekhproyekt Mintransstroya.
(Electric power plants) (Electric substations)

TERESHKOVICH, V.I.

Cutaneous nerves in syphilids of the secondary stage. Vest.vener. No. 1:23-25 Jan-Feb 51. (CJML 20:6)

1. Of the Clinic for Skin and Venereal Diseases (Head--Prof.N.S.Vedrov, deceased), of Moscow Medical Institute of the Ministry of Public Health RSFSR (Director--Docent Ye.N.Kovalev), and of the Laboratory of the Histopathology of the Nervous System (Head--Prof.M.L.Borovskiy) of the Institute of General and Experimental Pathology (Director--Academician A.D. Speranskiy) of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

TERESHKOVICH, V.I.

BAGAYEVA, M.I. kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; TERESHKOVICH, V.I.,
kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva)

"Skin and venereal diseases." L.I. Fadeev. Reviewed by M.I.
Bagaeva, V.I. Tereshkovich. Fel'd. i akush. no.6:61 Je '55.
(Skin--Diseases) (Venereal diseases) (Fadeev, L.I.)

TERESHKEVICH, V.I.

"Diseases requiring surgical and dermatological treatment." S.M.
Rubashov, M.V. Borzov, Reviewed by V.I. Tereshkevich. Vest. ven. 1
derm 30 no.1:55-56 Ja-F '56 (MIRA 9:4)

(DERMATOLOGY) (TUBERCULOSIS) (RUBASHOV, S.M.) (BORZOV, M.V.)

STUDNITSIN, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; TERESHKOVICH, Viktor
Iosifovich; ARIYEVICH, A.M., red.; ROMANOVA, Z.A., tekhn.
red.

[Concise manual for practical work on skin and venereal
diseases] Kratkoe rukovodstvo k prakticheskim zaniatiyam po
kozhnym i venericheskim bolezniyam. Izd.2., ispr. i dop.
Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 206 p. (MIRA 16:6)

(DERMATOLOGY—STUDY AND TEACHING)

(VENEREOLOGY—STUDY AND TEACHING)

PA 163T41

USSR/Medicine - Penicillin
Dermatitis

Jan/Feb 50

"Treatment of Salvarsan Dermatitis With Penicillin,"
V. I. Tereshkovich, Clinic of Skin and Venereal Dis-
eases, Moscow Med Inst, Min of Pub Health RSFSR, and
First Moscow Clinical Dermato-Venereal Hosp

"Vest Venerol 1 Dermatol" No 1, pp 39-40

Cites four case histories of penicillin therapy of
exfoliative dermatitis which resulted as a complica-
tion of salvarsan therapy. Penicillin therapy proved
more effective than previously used mediums such as
sodium hyposulfite, calcium chloride, and vitamin C.

163T41

USSR/Medicine - Penicillin
(Contd)

Jan/Feb 50

Even small doses of penicillin produced marked im-
provement. Dir, Moscow Med Inst: Prof N. S. Vedroy,
deceased. Chief Phys First Moscow Dermato-Venereal
Hosp: Ye. L. Yudin.

TERESHKOVICH. V. I.

163T41

TERESHKOVICH, V.O.
AL'TSHULER, N.S., kand.med.nauk; TERESHKOVICH, V.O., kand.med.nauk

Alexander Dobrov's work on tuberculosis cutis; a historical note.
Vest.derm. 1 ven. 32 no.2:31-32 Mr-Apr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz Instituta kozhnogo tuberkuleza (dir. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk I.N.Agapkin)

(TUBERCULOSIS, CUTANEOUS

hist. note on Alexander Dobrov's work (Rus))

PERKINOVICH, Ye. A.

Mr., Moscow Order Lenin Chemical-Technological Inst. 14. D. I. Karginov; et al. -
"Electrolytic Preparation of a Highly-Dispersed Iron Powder," Zhur. Prikl. Khim., 22,
No. 12, 1949.

4

CA

Electrolytic preparation of highly dispersed iron powder.
N. T. Kudryavtsev and E. A. Tereshkovich (D.I. Mendeleev Chem.-Technol. Inst., Moscow). *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 22, 1298-1306 (1949).—The conditions for formation of Fe sponge on the cathode were studied in detail. An electrolyte of 70 g./l. $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and 110 g./l. NaCl at pH 4.5-5.3 at 80° and cathode c.d. 10-40 amp./sq. dm. gave a uniform sponge, but bath depletion was more rapid and pptn. of hydroxides more troublesome than in an electrolyte contg. K_2SO_4 instead of NaCl. $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ was less satisfactory than NaCl. If Fe concn. is low (0.25N) only Fe hydroxides and H form; metal deposits only from 0.8 N or more concd. solns.; N to 2 N solns. appear best, but particle size increases with higher Fe concn. in hot solns. (50-80°), but at room temp. the size remains small. Increase of c.d. gives finer particle size but the current yield declines; increase of temp. leads to coarser particles. The finest specimens form at 20° regardless of compn. of electrolyte. The best fine dispersion was obtained with $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 210-80 g./l., K_2SO_4 2 N, at 20°, at 10-30 amp./sq. dm. The product is best treated with 10 vols. 3% H_2SO_4 to remove the hydroxides, in the presence of urotropine or As_2O_3 to lower the washing losses. Final washing with EtOH or Me_2CO and drying in open air 1.5-2.0 hrs., followed by 100-5° treatment to const. wt. complete the process, giving a material contg. 95-7% Fe rather stable to atm. oxidation. A photomicrograph is presented.

G. M. Kosolapoff

1751

CM

Electrolytic production of highly disperse lead powder
N. T. Kuliyavtsev and R. A. Tereshchenko (D. I. Mendeleev Chem.-Technol. Inst., Moscow). *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 23, 607-12 (1950).—Pb sponge was deposited in an electrolyte (I) Pb (as $Pb(OH)_2$) 0.27 N, NaOH (total) 2.54 N, and Na_2CO_3 0.53 N; and (II) 0.10, 1.21, and 0.20, with Pb anodes and Fe-sul cathodes. Spongy Pb is formed for longer times, at higher c.d.s. Thus, in I, at 18-20°, it formed for 5 and 40 min., resp., with an initial 1 and 30 amp./sq. dm.; in II, for 40 and 60 min.; with an initial 2 and 8-15 amp./sq. dm. Consequently, sponge formation is more prolonged in the more dil. electrolyte. The latter shows also an effect of the temp.; thus, in II, at a c.d. of 10 amp./sq. dm., Pb sponge formed for 60 and 30 min., resp., at 18-20° and at 50°. In order to obtain Pb-sponge deposition for 40-60 min., at room temp., the c.d. should be kept preferably, in I, at 30-40; in II, at 5-10 amp./sq. dm. The current efficiency is nearly theoretical. Hydrogen evolution is noticeable during the 1st 2-5 min. only, and only at the highest c.d. in I. The Pb anodes tend to

become passive rapidly. If potential drops, passivation occurs, in both electrolytes, at anodic c.d. above 0.50 amp./sq. dm. Higher temp. raises this upper limit very slightly only and the concn. of Pb in the electrolyte has no effect. Increase of the concn. of NaOH was equally ineffective. Excess of Na_2CO_3 above 0.5 N lowers the permissible upper limit of anodic c.d.; in I, with Na_2CO_3 0.5 N, that limit is 0.75; with Na_2CO_3 1.4 N, it is 0.3 amp./sq. dm.; in II, with Na_2CO_3 0.25 N, the limit is 0.8 N, with 0.7 N, 0.5 amp./sq. dm. This passivating effect of Na_2CO_3 can be counteracted by a depassivating effect of addns. of glycerol, not less than 10-15 cc./l. depending on the amt. of Na_2CO_3 . With 15-20 cc./l. of glycerol, the upper limit of the permissible anodic c.d. is raised, with Na_2CO_3 ~ 0.5 N, to 1 amp./sq. dm., and with Na_2CO_3 ~ 1.5 N, to 0.75 amp./sq. dm. The glycerol has no effect on the Pb sponge formed at the cathode. N. T.

CA

4

The electrolytic production of highly dispersed lead powder. N. T. Kudryavtsev and E. A. Tereshkovich (D. I. Mendeleev Inst. Chem. Technol., Moscow). *J. Applied Chem. U.S.S.R.* 23, 641-6(1950)(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 44, 7675d. R. M. S.

1952

VOTYAKOV, V.I.; ZIBITSKER, D.Ye.; LEVIN, M.Sh.; KOROTKEVICH, V.I.; BELOUSOVA,
V.K.; TERESHONOK, N.G.

The technic of manufacturing dried phenolized antirabies vaccine.
Vop.virus. 3 no.1:49-50 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Belorusskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny,
Minsk.

(RABIES, prevention & control
dried phenolized vaccine, prep. technic (Rus)

TERESHONOK, Ya., brigadir plotnikov-verkholazov

Saving of 7,000 rubles. Na stroi. Ros. no.7:9 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Trest No.5 "Neftezavodstroy" Gor'kovskogo sovnarkhoza.
(Roofing, Concrete)

TERESIAK, Zdzisław, dr. inż.

Resistance measuring methods of the short circuit loop of
protective neutral grounding. Gosp paliw 11 no.4:135-139
Ap '63.

1. Politechnika, Wrocław.

TERESIAK, Zdzisław, dr. inż.

Electrolytic transformer resistance in circuits of safety
neutralization. Przegl elektrotechn 39 no.7:258-260 JI '63.

1. Katedra Urządzeń Elektrycznych, Politechnika, Wrocław.

TERESIAK, Zdzislaw, dr inz.

Equivalent resistances of electric power lines in protective
neutral grounding circuits. Przegl elektrotechn 40 no. 2:
87-90 F '64.

1. Katedra Urzadzen Elektrycznych, ~~Politechnika~~, Wroclaw.

POLAND / Microbiology. Microbes, Pathogenic to Man and F
Animals. General Problems.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 5, 1959, No. 19539

Author : Tereszczuk, S.

Inst : Not given

Title : Experiments in Prolonging the Period of
Suitability and in the Increase of
Immunogenesis of Staub's Vaccine

Orig Pub : Med. weteryn., 1957, 13, No 4, 193-198

Abstract : The cultivation of the erysipelas stimulating
agent in swine in nutritive media of different
compositions indicated that in the serum
bouillon, containing 0.27% of agar and 0.2%
disodium phosphate, a large yield of the
bacterial mass is obtained; besides, the
vaccine, prepared from it, conserves completely

Card 1/2

POLAND / Microbiology. Microbes, Pathogenic to Man and F
Animals. General Problems.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 5, 1959, No. 19539

the immunization properties 5-10 days longer than the original Staub's vaccine. The duration of immunity after the inoculation of the modified vaccine also is increased: 3½ months after the inoculation, out of 5 swine infected subcutaneously with the virulent culture only 2 died; whereas out of the 5 animals inoculated with the original culture, under the same conditions, 4 died. -- M. A. Gruzman

Card 2/2

TERESZCZUK, Stanislaw (Drwalew)

Vaccination against pasteurellosis in swine and cattle.
Zesz probl post nauk roln no.33:49-58 '61.

1. Zaklad Technologii i Kontroli Lekow Weterynaryjnych, Instytut
Weterynarii, Pulawy
Kierownik: Dr. A. Teklinski

TERESZCZUK, Stanislaw

Studies on a vaccine against pasteurellosis in swine and cattle.
Zesz probl post nauk roln no.46:57-62 '64.

1. Department of Technology and Supervision of Veterinary Drugs,
Institute of Veterinary Medicine, Pulawy; Director: Prof. Dr.
St.Kraus. Biogenerator Works, Drwalewo; Director: Dr.Zenon
Rogozinski.

TERESZCZUKOWA, M.

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: Department of the Technology and Control of Veterinary Drugs
of the Veterinary Institute (Zaklad Technologii i Kontroli
Lekow Weterynaryjnych, Instytut Weterynarii), Warsaw;
Director (Kierownik): Dr Antoni Teklinski

Source: Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol XVII, No 10, October 1961,
pp 579-584

Data: "Lyophilization of Vaccine S-19 Against Infectious Abortions
of Cows."

Authors:

✓ TEKLINSKI, A, Dr
✓ KOCHANSKI, J [Academic Degrees not given]
✓ TERESZCZUKOWA, M [Academic Degrees not given]
DENIS, B [Academic Degrees not given]

23
GPO 981643

~~Handwritten: Kochanski, J.~~
SURNAME, Given Names

TERESZCZUKOWA, M.

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation:

Department of the Technology and Control of Veterinary Drugs
of the Veterinary Institute (Zaklad Technologii i Kontroli
Lekow Weterynaryjnych, Instytut Weterynarii), Warsaw;
Director (Kierownik): Dr Antoni Teklinski

Source:

Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol XVII, No 10, October 1961,
pp 579-584

Data:

"Lyophilization of Vaccine S-19 Against Infectious Abortions
of Cows."

Authors:

TEKLINSKI, A, Dr

KOCHANSKI, J [Academic Degrees not given]

TERESZCZUKOWA, M [Academic Degrees not given]

DENIS, B [Academic Degrees not given]

48
890 981643

TERESZKIEWICZ, Antoni; GORSKI, Michal

A case of leiomyosarcoma of the stomach. Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.25:
940-941 21 Je '65.

1. Z Oddzialu Chirurgicznego 101 Wyzszej Szkoły Rolniczej w
Lublinie (Ordynator: dr. Wisniewski) i z Pracowni Histopat.
101 Wyzszej Szkoły Rolniczej w Lublinie (Kierownik: dr. med.
Michal Gorski; Kierownik Naukowy Oddzialu Chirurgicznego:
doc. dr. med. Mieczyslaw Zakrys).

TERESZKOWSKA, A.

POLAND/Solid State Physics - Equilibrium, Transformation.

E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 8, 1959, 17861

Author : Tereszkowska, Alicja; Komarski, Jerzy

Inst : -

Title : A New Method for Determining Grain in Steel

Orig Pub : Prace Inst. lotn., 1958, No 8, 26-32

Abstract : A critical survey is given of the presently employed methods of detecting grain in steels. A method of etching is described with the use of wetters produced in the country. Satisfactory results of the investigations is evidence of the possibility of using this method in laboratory practice.

Card 1/1

TERETSCHENKO, I. P.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol 12/7 General Path. July 59

Brandt - Berlin (V, 16)

1753. THE CONDITION OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM IN THE RAT
DURING THE APPEARANCE AND GROWTH OF INDUCED TUMOURS

(Russian text) - Teretschenko I. P. Inst. of Normal and Pathol. Physiol.,
AMS, Moscow - VOPR. ONKOL. 1958, 4/4 (418-425) Graphs 4 Tables 2

An influence of reflex mechanisms on the growth of tumours had been repeatedly established in previous experiments of the Speranski Institute. The present experiments were performed on 12 white rats, using conditioned reflexes to sound and light. After stabilization, which required varying lengths of time (average: 20 to 25 attempts), the animals were given s.c. injections of 0.2 ml. 0.5% 0:10-dimethyl-1:2-benzanthracene in peach oil in the left thigh. In 9 rats tumours were induced and changes in the conditioned reflexes (lengthening of the latency period) occurred. The earlier the reflex changes became apparent in the CNS the earlier the tumours developed. Further growth of the tumours brought an intensification of the changes in conditioned reflex behaviour of the animals (reduced irritability). In the 3 animals which developed no tumours, changes in behaviour were also absent. An additional series of 19 rats received benzantracene injections; 11 of these animals developed tumours after 84 to 227 days, at the place of injection in the left thigh. In the course of the development of the tumours, the chronaxia of the left and right peroneal nerves was tested. The parameter of the chronaxia was markedly increased on the side of the tumour, which was understood to indicate a weakening of the process of stimulation in the cerebral cortex. These changes were not seen in rats which had not developed tumours.

Brandt - Berlin (V, 16)

13

1. ORP-9-67 FSS-2/INT(1)/SEC(A)-2 SGTB TT/DI/GD/GW
ACC NR: AT6036480 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0034/0036

AUTHOR: Arzhanov, I. M.; Beregovkin, A. V.; Bryanov, I. I.; Buyanov, P. V.;
Zaloguyev, S. N.; Kamen'shchikov, Yu. V.; Kovalov, V. V.; Krasovskiy, A. S.;
Kuznetsov, S. V.; Litsov, A. N.; Nikitin, A. V.; Nistratov, V. V.; Poruchikov, Ye. A.;
Potkin, V. Ye.; Teret'yev, V. G.; Fedorov, Ye. A.; Khlebnikov, G. F.;
Yaroshenko, G. L.

61.
6+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Results of clinical and physiological investigations of the crew of the
first multiman Voskhod spacecraft [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of
Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy
kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii,
Moscow, 1966, 34-36

TOPIC TAGS: space medicine, space physiology, weightlessness, bodily fatigue,
stress reaction, combined stress, cardiovascular system, central nervous system,
manned spaceflight/Voskhod-1

ABSTRACT: The inclusion of a physician in the crew of the Voskhod-1 made it pos-
sible to increase medical investigations of the crew members during
flight and to compare them with results of preflight and postflight exami-
nations. The scope of the physiological examinations was selected in
order to obtain a more complete evaluation of the functional condition of
the cardiovascular and central nervous systems, and the function of

Card 1/4

L 08269-67

ACC NR: AT6036480

external respiration of the cosmonauts. Physical exercises and ortho-static tests were included to detect earlier signs of physiological shifts.

Examinations were carried out before and after training in the ship, where certain conditions of flight were simulated, and also two weeks before flight. Postflight examination was begun fifteen minutes after landing and was continued for the first four days after the flight and also two weeks later.

After landing, the cosmonauts were active, looked somewhat excited, and complained of general fatigue. They were found to have hyperemia of the mucosa of the upper respiratory tract and conjunctivitis.

Komarov's weight dropped by 2.6%, Feoktistov's weight dropped by 4%, and Yegorov's by 3.9%. Weight loss was determined by Zhdanov to be due to water and fat loss. Neurological examination revealed a light swaying in the Romberg position, a tremor of the fingers, and increased perspiration. In addition, Yegorov showed a contraction of the retinal arteries. Disruption of vision and vestibular difficulties were not noted. Changes in EEG indicated an increase in inhibitory processes in the cortex of the brain. A diminution in work capacity was established by

Card 2/4

ACC NR: AT6036480

psychological experiments (increase in the number of mistakes, increase in latent periods). D

Indices of cardiovascular activity during rest did not exceed wide norms. However, an increase in pulse frequency was noted (Komarov up to 96, Feoktistov up to 100, and Yegorov up to 94 beats/min), as well as moderate drop in arterial pulse pressure at the expense of an increase in diastolic pressure. All three cosmonauts, when subjected to exercise, showed a significant increase in the pulse rate and inertia in the stroke volume. Feoktistov and Yegorov showed a significant diminution in the heart stroke volume and minute circulation of the blood during the passive orthostatic test. This could indicate a disruption of the venous inflow to the heart.

Postflight blood examinations indicated neutrophilic leukocytosis and eosinopenia. Urine was found to contain significant quantities of salts, chiefly urates, single erythrocytes (in the field of vision), and an increase in the excretion of 17-oxycorticosteroids. Eosinopenia, an increase in excretion of products of hormone decomposition, indicated the development of a stress reaction in cosmonauts. Since some of the indications found on the flight were also found after training in the train-

Card 3/4

L 08269-67

ACC NR: AT6036480

ing ship, there is reason to attribute them to limitation of motor activity under conditions of weightlessness. The functional shifts found after flight are indications of a general fatigue, a moderate stress reaction, and a certain amount of detraining. In general, the changes observed in the cosmonauts were of one type. The differences found between the cosmonauts can be attributed to individual differences. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06, 22 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 4/4 *efk*

L 08268-67 FSS-2/EWT(1)/EEG(k)-2 SCTB TT/DD/GD/GW

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0036/0037

ACC NR: AT6036481

AUTHOR: Arzhanov, I. M.; Bryanov, I. I.; Baturenko, V. A.; Berezgovkin, A. V.;
Buyanov, P. V.; Kovalev, V. V.; Kondrakov, V. M.; Krasovskiy, A. S.; Kuznetsov, O. N.;
Kuznetsov, S. V.; Nikitin, A. V.; Nistratov, V. V.; Teret'yev, V. G.; Fedorov, Ye. A.;
Khlebnikov, G. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Some results of the postflight examination of P. I. Belyayev and A. A. Leonov following their flight on the Voskhod-2 spacecraft [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 36-37

TOPIC TAGS: space medicine, postflight medical examination, bodily fatigue, body weight, cardiovascular system, oculocardiac reflex, unconditioned reflex, space psychology, oxygen consumption, respiration, pulmonary ventilation/Voskhod-2

ABSTRACT: Postflight examinations of the Voskhod-2 crew members, Leonov and Belyayev, were performed on the third and fourth days after the flight and again a month later. The cosmonauts complained of light fatigue. They were found to have hyperemia of the mucosa of the nose and throat and conjunctivitis of the eyelids and eyeballs. They had lost weight.

Card 1/3

L 08262-57

ACC NR: AT6036481

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Their pulse showed a certain lability. Pulse frequency rose significantly during mild physical exertions and changes in the position of the body. There was an increase in intraventricular conductivity, an increase in the systolic index (7—11%), and a delay in restoration of hemodynamic indices after physical exercise.

Belyayev's oxygen consumption increased by 23% and Leonov's by 14% as compared with preflight levels. Vital capacity of the lungs diminished by 8—12%, while pulmonary ventilation increased by 51—18%.

Neurological examinations revealed a light tremor of the fingers, a high orthostatic reflex with an absence of pulse reaction to the oculo-cardiac reflex, and an increase in the slow bioelectrical activity of the brain cortex. Psychological tests revealed an increase in distribution and in the middle magnitudes of the duration of the period of sensory motor reaction. Since this was not accompanied by errors, it is possible to assume that the fatigue observed in cosmonauts was a compensatory reaction. Blood and urine examination on the third day after flight did not differ substantially from preflight levels. Biochemical examination uncovered an increase of chlorides, adrenalin, noradrenalin, and 17-oxycorticosteroids in the urine.

Card 2/3

L 08268-67

ACC NR: AT6036481

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The observed shifts in physiological indices were short-term and reversible. They indicated the development of moderately marked fatigue in the subjects. Thus, despite the complexity of the flight, the postflight examinations revealed only moderate functional changes in the two cosmonauts. There was no difference in the nature of these changes in the cosmonauts. This indicates a high degree of training and a good neuropsychological and physical preparation for spaceflight. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 04, 22 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3

296

TANANAYEV, I.V.; TEREYSHIN, G.S.

Salts of ethylenediaminetetraacetatoyttrium acid. Zhur.neorg.khim.
8 no.2:523-524 F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.Kurnakova
AN SSSR.

(Yttrium compounds) (Acetic acid)

TEREZA, G. P.

Plant Testing Stations for Low-Voltage Apparatus (Zabodskiy ispytatel'nyye stantsii nizkovol'tnoy apparatury), Gosenergoizdat, 1949, 159 pp.

W - 15368, 6 Dec 50

Excerpta Medica 8/1 Sec 3 Jan 54 Endocrinology

140. TEREZA S. I. *Effect of B vitamins on the ovary of infantile female rats (Russian text)* Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.P. 1952, 87 (693-696)

Infantile female rats were subcutaneously injected with yeast extract (0.02-1.0 ml.) and their ovaries examined. The B vitamins showed a strong action on stimulation of general development, maturation and segmentation of the ovocytes with considerable extent of mitosis in the ovum cells. The results are similar to the effects of prolactin and urine of pregnant women. Kosolapoff (Chem. Abstr.) (III, 2)

TEREZA, S.I.

Neoformation of the follicular epithelium and amitosis in the thyroid gland in chickens. Doklady Akad. nauk SSSR 93 no.3:543-546 21 Nov 1953.
(CML 25:5)

1. Presented by Academician N. N. Anichkov 29 September 1953.

TEREZA, S.I.

~~Vitamin A and individual development.~~ Arkh. anat. gist. i embr.
31 no.2:35-45 Ap-Je '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta myasnoi i molochnoy
promyshlennosti (dir. prof. A.N.Lepilkin)
(VITAMIN A, effects,
*on embryonic & fetal develop.)
(EMBRYO, effect of drugs on,
*vitamin A)
(FETUS, effect of drugs on,
*vitamin A)

TEREZA, S.I.

USER/

Card 1/1

Authors : Tereza, S. I.

Title : Reproduction of ganglionic cells of the retina

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/1, 161-172, Mar 1, 1955

Abstract : Experiments were conducted on weasels to determine the process of reproduction of nerve cells in their retinae. Results obtained are described. Russian USSR references (1946-1954). Illustrations.

Institution : The Moscow Technological Institute of Meat and Dairy Industries

Presented by: Academician A. D. Speranskiy, November 27, 1954

MAKHOVKO, V.V., prof., red.; TEREZA, S.I., prof., red.; LIOZNER, L.D.,
prof., red.; STROGANOVA, Ye.V., kand. biol. nauk, red.;
ROMANOV, Yu.A., red.

[Materials from the Symposium on Cell Division and the
Regeneration of the Endocrine Glands] Materialy Simpoziuma po
kletochnomu deleniyu i regeneratsii zhelez vnutrennei sekretsii,
1962. Moskva, Mosk. ob-vo anatomov, gistologov i embriologov,
1962. 61 p. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Simpozium po kletochnomu deleniyu i regeneratsii zhelez vnut-
renney sekretsii, 1962. 2. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy obshchey
biologii 2-go Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta
im. N.I.Pirogova (for Makhovko). 3. Kafedra parazitologii i zoologii
Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta myasnoy i molochnoy pro-
myshlennosti (for Tereza). 4. Zaveduyushchiy Laboratorii rosta i
razvitiya instituta eksperimental'noy biologii Akademii meditsin-
skikh nauk SSSR (for Liozner). 5. Otdel morfologii Vsesoyuznogo
Instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (for Stroganova).
6. Kafedra obshchey biologii 2-go Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
meditsinskogo instituta im. N.I.Pirogova (for Romanov).
(CELL DIVISION (BIOLOGY)) (ENDOCRINE GLANDS)
(REGENERATION (BIOLOGY))

TEREKH, ... 1961.

Elementary lectures for students of the Faculty of
Veterinary Hygiene [prestoishie lektsii dlia studentov
veterinarnykh-sanitarnykh fakul'teta. Moskva, Mosk. tekhn.
nalogicheskiy inst. miasnoi i molochnoi promyshl., 1961.
10 p. (MIRA 17:5)

POLAND

TRUSZCZYNSKI, Marian; CIOSEK, Danuta, and TERESZCZUK, Stanislaw; Department of Microbiology and Veterinary Medicine (Zaklad Mikrobiologii i Wet.) Head (Kierownik) Docent Dr Marian TRUSZCZYNSKI, Pulawy; and Department of Drug Technology and Control of Veterinary Institute (Zaklad Technologii i Kontroli Lekow i. Wet.) Head Dr Anton TEKLINSKI, Pulawy.

"Escherichia Serotypes Isolated in Poland from Pigs with Colibacteriosis and Porcine Edema Disease."

Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 21, No 10, Oct 65; pp 584-589.

Abstract : Study of 9 identified and several unidentified strains of enteropathogenic (for piglets) serotypes of Escherichia coli; pathogenicity and source data are discussed in detail. Two tables; 2 Soviet and 6 Polish; 33 Western references.

POLAND

TERESZCZUK, Stanislaw; Chair of Microbiology, Veterinary College (Katedra Mikrobiologii Wydziału Wet. WSR,) Head (Kierownik) Prof Dr Tadeusz JASTRZEBSKI, Lublin; and Institute for the Technology and Control of Drugs, Veterinary Institute (Zakład Technologii i Kontroli Leków i Wet) Head (Kierownik) Dr Antoni TEKLINSKI, [Pulawy.]

"Biological Properties of Strains of Pasteurella multocida found in Poland, and their Suitability for Use in Biological Preparations."

Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 21, No 10, Oct 65; pp 589-592.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Study of 116 strains of Pasteurella multocida isolated in Poland between 1958 and 1961: morphology, biochemical properties; pathogenicity for mice and pigeons; methods of prevention and therapy of infection. Three tables.

1/1

SOV/21-59-3-22/27

AUTHORS: Borkhsenius, N.S., and Tereznikova, Ye.M.

TITLE: Two New Mealy-Bugs of the Genus Rhizoecus Kuenck (Insecta Homoptera, Coccoidae) From the Fauna of the Ukrainian SSR (Dva novykh vida mshnistykh chervetsov roda Rhizoecus Kuenck (Coccoidae, Pseudococcoidae) fauny Ukrainy)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukraini'koi RSR, 1959, Nr 3, pp 322-325 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Until recently, only two species of ground insects Rhizoecus vitis Borchs were known in the Ukraine. These were found on the roots of grapes in the Crimea and Rhizoecus poltavae Laing found near Poltava. This article contains the descriptions of two new species of that family, found in the Zakarpatskaya oblast' in 1956-1958, viz. Rhizoecus pratensis Borchsenius et Tereznikova (Figure 1), and Rhizoecus uniporus Borchsenius et Tereznikova (Figure 2). Both species were found on roots of Festuca sulcata. They are now in the Zoologicheskii institut

Card 1/2

SOV/21-59-3-22/27

Two New Mealy-Bugs of the Genus Rhizoecus Kuenck (Insecta
Homoptera, Coccoidae) From the Fauna of the Ukrainian SSR

AN SSSR (Zoological Institute of the AS USSR) in
Leningrad. Other types of Rhizoecus Kuenck are in
the Institut zoologii AN UkrSSR (Institute of Zo-
ology of the AS UkrSSR) in Kiyev. There are 2
sketches.

ASSOCIATION: Zoologicheskii institut AN SSSR (Zoological Insti-
tute of the AS USSR); and Institut zoologii akademii
nauk USSR (Institute of Zoology of the Academy of
Sciences of UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: November 29, 1958, by V.G. Kas'yanenko, Member of
the AS UkrSSR

Card 2/2

SOV/21-59-4-24/27

AUTHOR: Tereznikova, Ye.M.

TITLE: Landscape Distribution of Shield Lice (Insecta, Homoptera, Coccoidea) in the Forests of the Zakarpatskaya Oblast'

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrain.'koi RSR, 1959, Nr 4, pp 446-450 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: During the summers of 1956-58 the author made extensive outdoor excursions within the Zakarpatskaya oblast' in order to study the landscape distribution of shield lice in that area. In this work the author describes the results of her study, naming the shield lice encountered by her on the lowlands, in the foothill areas and in the lower and upper forest belts on the mountains. Altogether, 35 Coccoidae species

Card 1/2

SCV/21-59-A-2-17
Landscape Distribution of Shield Lice (Insecta, Hemiptera,
Coccoidea) in the Forests of the Transcarpathian Region

belonging to six families and 23 genera were recorded.
There are 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut zoologii AN UkrSSR (Institute of Zoology
of the AS UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: By A.P. Markevich, Member of the AS UkrSSR

SUBMITTED: December 15, 1958

Card 2/2

17(5)
AUTHOR: Tereznikova, Ye. M. (Tereznikova, Ye. M.) SOV/21-52-7-23/25
TITLE: Zoogeographical Characteristics of Shield Louse Fauna
(Insecta, Homoptera, Coccoidea) of the Transcarpathian
Region
PERIODICAL: . Dopovidi Akademii Nauk Ukrain's'koi RSR, 1959, Nr 7,
pp 795-799 (UkrSSR)
ABSTRACT: The shield louse fauna of the Transcarpathian region
has no endemic species. The greatest number of spe-
cies are European - Siberian elements (14 species).
A distinctive feature is the presence of a number of
species widespread in the Mediterranean subregion:
Mediterranean (8 species) and East Mediterranean (7
species). Panpalaearctic elements are represented by a
single species, the polyphagous *Orthezia urticae* (L.).
Five species are holartic elements. The shield louse
fauna consists chiefly of forest species. A conside-
rable percentage, however, is comprised of species ty-
pical for the steppe, mixed forest subzone and taiga.
Card 1/2 Nine species have been recorded which are known only